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large percentage of these come from the island of Kyushu, fortunately only a small number, as a rule, from the infected prefecture.

It is understood that the Japanese authorities are acting energetically to prevent the progress of the epidemic.

A case of cholera, terminating fatally on the 15th instant, is reported from Iki Gori, Nagasaki Ken.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

Report from Yokohama—Cholera in Saga Ken, Nagasaki Ken, Tokyo Fu, and Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 28, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this office during the week ended June 28, 1902. There were inspected 6 vessels with a personnel of 407 crew and 834 passengers; 554 steerage passengers were bathed and 712 pieces of steerage baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd. The port of Yokohama remains free from quarantinable disease.

Elsewhere in the Empire of Japan the cholera situation is becoming more threatening. Reports received up to June 27 show for Saga Ken, where the disease first appeared, from outbreak to date, 47 cases, with 26 deaths; Nagasaki Ken, 3 cases, 2 deaths; the island of Formosa, 11 cases, 5 deaths; Tokyo Fu, 5 cases, 3 deaths.

The presence of cholera in Tokyo has an important bearing on the work of the Service at this port, only 18 miles distant by rail. It is noted that the diagnosis has been confirmed bacteriologically and that cases have occurred in widely separated districts of the city.

Passengers for the United States who may have been exposed to infection are detained under observation here for five days; invoices are being carefully scrutinized, although it is believed that at present the danger of the spread of the contagion through freight is practically nil. Correspondence with Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler at Kobe shows that he is enforcing restrictive measures similar to those existing here. I take pleasure in acknowledging valuable information received from United States Consul Harris at Nagasaki relative to the cholera situation in his district. It should be mentioned that the cases of cholera reported from Nagasaki Ken possess very limited significance for quarantine officers abroad. Two of the cases, it seems, occurred on the small island of Iki, against which the rest of Japan maintains quarantine, and 1 case on a detained vessel.

Rather numerous cases of plague are from time to time reported from Taipet and elsewhere in Formosa, but no detailed report has recently been received.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NICARAGUA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, July 13, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 12, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and

deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week. 4. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. Two of the above-recorded deaths were in soldiers from wounds received in a so-called revolution. The fight took place across the lagoon, some 6 miles from Bluefields, but the wounded and dead were brought here for treatment or interment. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: July 12, steamship *Nicaragua*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *July 14, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended July 12, 1902. During the week, 3 vessels were inspected and passed and 3 bills of health issued to outgoing vessels. The sanitary condition of the city is about the same.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

PONCE, P. R., *June 25, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended June 21, 1902.

During the week, 5 vessels were inspected, of which 3 were held in quarantine, transacting their business under guard and sailing in a few hours; 5 bills of health were issued.

The vessels in quarantine were the Spanish steamship *Montevideo*, on the 17th, from Havana, via Port Limon, Colon, Sabanilla, Puerto Cabello, and La Guayra. On the same day, the French steamship *St. Domingue*, from Port au Prince, via Jeremie, Les Cayes, Jacmel, Santo Domingo, and Mayaguez. Disinfected 1 sack of mail and 5 pieces of baggage. On the 18th, the Cuban steamship *Julia*, from Havana via Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, Santo Domingo, and Macoris. Disinfected 1 sack of mail and 83 pieces of baggage from the Dominican ports. Baggage from Cuba was inspected and passed, being disinfected at port of departure.

No more smallpox has been reported in this vicinity.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.